

# LOUISVILLE WEEKLY COURIER.

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## Conquered Provinces.

The proposition of the Radicals to remain in the Southern States to a territorial condition, and to hold them as conquered provinces, without any political rights, and not entitled to any part or lot in the Government beyond what may be conceded by those who are in power, is the very essence of unrestrained tyranny—the madness and infamy of unreasoning fanaticism. It has had a most singular feature to reduce it from infamy to delusion, that it is the public favor. It is gromised solely upon prejudices and hate, and disregards the true interests of the nation and the requirements of magnanimity.

There is not a single argument put forward in support of this policy which is intended to tip the slightest, respect, or weight, about it any indication of statesmanship, or the intrinsic value of its motives to the South. In consideration of this, the prediction of the sections have in arms against each other, is the first great duty we have to fulfill. Nothing can be gained by keeping alive exasperation, while much can be accomplished by conciliation and kindness. There is enough to mortify and humiliate the Southern people in the result of their struggle for independence—enough to weep over and regret. Their submission has been manly, and they have acted in good faith. And while it is not right to let them off scot-free for their failure, yet every candid man must admit that they have exhibited in their conduct, all those virtues which make misery repeatable and dignify distress. Since they laid down their arms, they have given the Government no trouble, or excited the suspicion for a single instant that they were contemplating another outbreak.

The great mass of reliable testimony from those who have been there, will attest to the fact that the people have not been easily acquired in the progress of events, and that they are now honestly and truly loyal to the Government to which they have so recently given in their adhesion. Interested parties and blind fanatics, who desire to keep alive the flames of discord may represent public sentiments in other aspects, but no sane person believes that there is any truth in their representations.

Unfortunately, however, the party which professes to believe that the Southern people are yet rebellious and unreliable, have control of the legislative departments of the Government; and may perhaps be able to carry out their programme. The President is against them, and in him is our hope and trust. He may possibly detect them and expose the country from the miserable condition into which they desire to plunge it, but he can do nothing else.

The state of things which would exist in the South in the event of the adoption of the policy of the Radicals can hardly be conceived. The existing governments would be at once annihilated. Military law would be supreme. The people and the property of the country would be at the mercy of a rapacious shoulder-strapped dynasty, whose chief purpose would be to persecute the people and to subdue the slaves. Lawlessness would certainly grow out of this state of things as that is the source of light. Collisions between a soul-tormented people and their military masters would grow more and more frequent, until chaos and confusion would be substituted for the present quiet and peace.

The people of these States are now making a noble struggle to recover from the waste and desolation of war. All accounts agree that they are succeeding beyond all reasonable expectation; that they are earnestly at work, creating improved farms on every side, regaining their families, getting ready for the next crop, which will make as large as their limited means will permit. They have many difficulties to encounter, but if they are encouraged, and are permitted to struggle unopposed by ill-fated laws enacted from military wisdom, they will triumph in their fortunes in the end, and will, in the production of wealth and the development of their great natural resources, swell the volume of national prosperity and infinite military power.

How much more satisfactory is this state of things than the other. On the one hand, military rule, surely, the demolition of the dearest material prospects of the country, without any compensating advantage; on the other, peace, harmony, the growth of respect and confidence of the people in the Government, thus strengthening the bonds of loyalty, the development of wealth, and consequent increase of the ability of the people to contribute to the support of the Government.

This is another view of the case which should by no means be lost sight of. Our foreign relations are not in as satisfactory condition as they might be; and it is not impossible that complications may arise, not now foreseen, and perhaps worse. In what condition would the United States be to carry on a foreign war with the country disjoined, and the South growing under the oppressions of the Government and enduring the loss of their military arm? Would not the South in that case be an element of absolute and alarming weakness? Would not those people, exasperated by their wrongs, ready to seize upon anything for relief from unmeasured oppression, and civil and political degradation, once more raise the standard of resistance and give the weight of their military power and undoubted heroism to those who could procure them revenge and independence?

Under such conditions, the two sections could stand against the embattled world, crowned of victory; but divided, who can tell how complete our overthrow, or how disastrous the result? Statesmanship, which looks to the future, should not disregard these important considerations.

**THE FINANCES OF KENTUCKY.**

Receipts and Expenditures—The Balance Sheet—The Public Library.

We have before us the annual report of the financial condition of Kentucky up to the close of the fiscal year, which was the 10th of October last. Owing to the death of Col. J. H. Garrard, the former State Treasurer, and the appointment of a successor, M. P. Brown, Esq., the annual statement is divided into two parts, exhibiting the administration of each during the period of each.

The Tribune is exceedingly explicit as to what Congress intends to do, and the programme is very wide of that which the President and all Union, Constitution-loving people have marked out; and if the Radicals persist in their policy we do not see how a collision between the patriots and the fanatics can be avoided. We should regret such a collision, but will wish to see who are laboring for the re-establishment and best interests of the country, to decide it. The President is right; his policy is straight and intelligible, and all true men will stand by him. Honest men cannot surrender the right because bad men oppose it.

Now there is scarcely a correct statement in this whole report. There are perversions and misrepresentations about matters upon which the truth might just as well have been told, and we can only account for them upon the principle that falsehood suited the writer better than the truth.

In the very first sentence there is a misrepresentation of the facts. The amount expended in front of the rebels as early as 1 o'clock, and the charge of the 4th regt was made between four and five o'clock.

This charge was made against that part of the line near the point where the Selma and Meridian railroad crossed the roads, and which was held by Gen. Lyons' Kentucky brigade, which was at that time a mere skeleton, having lost nearly all its men.

The entire division, including the 4th, was

now scattered, and the 4th was captured, and carried off as prisoners of war. The 4th, however, was captured by the rebels, and carried off as prisoners of war.

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## Our Weekly.

At the beginning of a new year is an appropriate time to begin subscriptions to a paper, we hope the friends of the Confederacy will assist themselves, and during this month send us some rousing big lists of subscribers. We intend, as soon as our new steam press reaches us, to make some important alterations and valuable improvements in the WEEKLY COURIER, which will make it one of the best and cheapest papers in the whole West or South.

## Protective Tariff Argument.

The proceeds of the sales of our public lands have been turned over to the low rates, and the country was dugout with an overstock of foreign goods, and domestic manufacturers were put out of business. The impasse was given to agriculture to the west. The number of new areas located was great, and the amount of land under cultivation was increased, and the price of land was imported to agriculture that burst and provisions could scarcely compete. The iron-traders are now again at work endeavoring to destroy manufacturers, and to force the people of agriculture to agricultural products to the market, and many more hours on the runs of America. [Washington Chronicle.]

It is evident to the people of the West and South are added to the price of provisions is greater than the price of foodstuffs thus given to the production of food. Such arguments as these may win support to the sophisms of protection in the manufacturing States of the East, but they are by no means calculated to make the great and fertile and sparsely settled West and South shun their advocacy of free trade or give up their hostility to the protective system. It has always been argued by the opponents of the protective policy that the tariff was sustained at the expense of the food-producing sections; that it raised the price of all they had to buy, and prevented the settlement of the waste lands of the country, thereby crippling the progress of material wealth and prosperity, and retarding the manufacturing States the political power to which the great West was fairly entitled. The tariff advocates we have quoted as well as the anti-slavery points in our argument. He attempts, it is true, to break the force of his admissions by the statement that the stimulus given to the production of food by this increased competition, reduces the price of agricultural products to a point barely sufficient to defray the cost of production, and thus rains the agricultural.

We imagine that few counties were ever so greatly injured by any such cause. It is one of food, of the greater the supply the less the value of the commodity and if, at the same time, it can be shown that the same cause which occasioned the low prices of the foodstuffs was also the cause of the same demand, and should receive, the prompt attention and early action of both the people and their representatives at Frankfort.

The anomalous condition of things is now exhibited in Kentucky a slave code upon our state books, with no slave population to which that code is applicable. The late slaves, now free, and located in their freedom, by the whole power of the Federal Government, and with the vindictive spirit of the South, are still held in slavery. As individual philanthropists, it were as wise for us to spend our money and shield our blood for the atheist right of an empty meat-bag to stand alone. For the rest, if they were worth our going to keep them in slavery, we could not help ourselves. In the interests of the negro, and the interests of the South, it is a foolish thing for us to attempt to do what we did to him.

A very fair compliment to the courage and intelligence of the Southern rebels, that sent to the South, in the interests of the negro, ignorant, simple-minded, and indolent, but with sufficient intelligence to know those laws which governed him while in a state of servitude, are still upon the statute books, does not feel secure in trusting himself outside of the limits of his native land. The negro, however, is not the only one who is in danger. The negro, and the negro's master, the other circumstances of advancement, which they could easily repel all France and Austria, much more the emperor's guard who subjugated them. Only compare what they have done in this war, with the war of the South. For the negro, and the other, it is very much pleased with the triumph of abolitionism by force, and the conquest of the negro, and the negro's master, by force of arms, before a certain amount of intelligence and virtue is indispensable to a republican form of government; and is a simple standard upon that great cause to pretend that we are not fit for a republic. It is all we can do for the negro and the people.

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